Western Carolinian.

Published, weekly, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1826.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 322.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Notice.

THE copartnership in the *Mercantile business* at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.

JOHN MURPHY,
12t32 WILLIAM BROWN.

Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jefferson, and county of Ashe, on the west side of the blue ridge, at the stand formerly occupied by Ambrose Parkes, on the south-east corner of the court-house. He pledges himself that his customers shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that every attention requisite to his undertaking, shall be paid to his customers.

All persons desirous to visit a high and healthy part of the country, are requested to visit this place. As a pleasant retreat, it stands as highly recommended as any other part of the world; and they will meet with a welcome reception, and the best kind of accommodation.

VINCENT REID.

June, 1826. 16

N. B. The newly established line of Stages, running from Cheraw to Knoxville, in Tenessee, passes through this place twice a week, by the way of Charlotte, Statesville, and Wilkesboro.

VINCENT REID.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday in September next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,000
7,366	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes, 14,000 Blanks,	23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is	119,430 119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of, the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale by Messrs. C. Fisher, W. H. Slaughter, J. Sneed, and others, Salisbury. 21

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 15, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

July 15. 10t30

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ORATION,

Delivered on the late anniversary of American Independence, at Wilkesboro', N. C. by MOSES LLOYD HILL, Esq.

Friends and Countrymen: We are assembled her on the most memorable occasion that the annals of civilized man recount, that time in his great circle has witnessed. Not to hail with sounding anthems the birth day of a royal and despotic sovereign; not to strew flowers in the paths, or weave chaplets for the brow, of an ennobled chieftain; not to celebrate with *io paeans* the triumphs of a conqueror, covered with spoils from the sanguinary field of carnage;——but to raise our voices and our hearts in thanks and gratulation, for the fiftieth return of the natal day of our national existence: To commemorate the deeds, and celebrate the virtues, of those heroes, patriots and Statesmen, who, half a century ago, wrested the sceptre from the hand of a misguided monarch, and trampled in the dust the crown which encircled his brow; who planted the tree of liberty, and watered it with their blood; who in times of darkness and lowering danger laid the foundation of a fabric more beautiful than the temple of Solomon, more extensive than the conquests of Alexander, and more durable than the mighty superstructure of the Roman Empire; who mourned, that we might rejoice; who labored, that we might rest; and who *died* that we might *live*.

The story has been often told, and would pall upon the senses, but for the glory which surrounds it; still unsullied by exposure, and undiminished by repetition. It is my arduous duty to ramble over the same field which has been so often explored by the fire of genius, and trodden by the foot of ambition, in search of something novel and interesting, wherewith to instruct the reason or amuse the fancy: But alas, where fifty successive anniversaries have each produced its Orators and poets, what is there left for me? If I recount to you the deeds of our Revolutionary Patriots, you have repeatedly heard them before: If I paint in living colours the distress of our Country in seventy six, the picture has been executed in so masterly a manner by so many artists before me, that I cannot hope to please: If I lead you to an eminence, and show in long and faithful perspective the future glories of our rising country, any one without the gift of prophecy might do the same. Since, then, every flower has been culled, and every avenue to novelty closed up, let me beseech you, under such unfavorable auspices, to extend to one of the most humble adventurers for your applause, the hand of forbearance and forgiveness.

Fifty years ago, a little band of Patriots tolled the knell of despotism on this favored hemisphere, by that immortal state paper, which you have just heard from the mouth of one of the soldiers of that memorable period, whose head has since whitened by the frosts of so many winters, whose whole life has been uninterruptedly devoted to the arduous service of his Country, and who still remains with us, a living example for the emulation of virtue and patriotism. Fifty years ago, the grey-headed patriarch assembled his household to listen to that decree of our little senate of Utica, doubting only whether this morning's sun should rise upon their graves or their independence. Fifty years ago, the beardless stripling buckled on his armour, and exposed himself in the very front of the battle, contending in mortal strife with the disciplined veteran, for his country's freedom. Fifty years ago, famine, and war, and pestilence, stalked through the land, destroying and to destroy; while our surrounding rocks and mountains afforded not a retreat of safety to the women and children, from the mercenary butchers of Britain's ruthless monarch. Fifty years ago, we stood isolated, friendless, and unacknowledged, without even a name among the nations of the earth. Fifty years ago, what was this delightful village? A howling wilderness, the haunts of more than savages, filled with the enemies of our Country's repose. The contiguous graves (even now forgotten, but for these old men) of more than one deluded traitor, speak in a voice of truth that cannot be mistaken. They proclaim that this sylvan retreat, filled now with life, and animated with beauty, gently murmuring with the voice of peace and harmony, was once the scene of desolation and bloodshed; that even within the compass of my feeble speech, the stern hand of justice reared an altar, and on it sacrificed more than one victim to the manes of some departed martyr to the holy cause of the colonies. Such were the transactions, such the scenes of suffering and woe, half a century ago;—when the hand of despotism bore with unrelenting severity on our forbearing and long-suffering forefathers; when the proud monarch of the British Isles withheld from his transatlantic subjects every right, and imposed on them every burden that the ingenuity of his minions could invent. Then it was, that strongly nerved in the holy cause of liberty, and enveloped in the panoply of retributive justice, they bled and conquered; then it was that the old and the young, the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, united heart and hand, and swore to live free or die; then it was that the doting old man, surrendered up the staff of his age and infirmities, as a living bulwark to the tide of tyranny and oppression;—that the infant clung instinctively to the breast of its half-famished mother, who tore herself from the embrace to seek its father on the field of battle, if haply he should have escaped the bayonet of the Hessian Gladiator, or the more merciful tomahawk of the favored allies of Britain, the scalping savages;—that the betrothed maiden embraced her lover for the last time, or lingered on his footsteps, to the scene of blood and carnage, in hopes in the hour of peril to staunch his bleeding wounds, or if need there were, to close his eyes in death, and receive his last *sigh on her* faithful bosom: Then it was that the ground went untilled, that the ploughshare became a sword, and the pruning hook a spear; "the fig tree bore no blossom and the olive yielded no oil, neither was there fruit in the vine; the lock was cut off from the fold, and there was no herd in the stalls." Thus, under every privation, that humanity could support, did these old men, a few of whom still linger on this side the grave, wield the sword and the lance that we, the offspring, might enjoy civil and religious freedom.

Since that memorable period, many and powerful have been the currents, and terrible the tempests, which have agitated the political ocean. Since the deluge, there have not occurred in the same length of time so many and such mighty changes. Empires have risen, and fallen again into nothing. New thrones and sceptres and diadems have sprung into existence, at the magic word of an obscure individual, and with that political meteor they have glided away, leaving no trace behind. New Kings and Emperors, and Principalities, have strutted their hour upon the stage; while the legitimate monarchs of the earth trembled before them. But they have vanished, as the hallucinations of the mind in the hour of midnight slumber, as the Heroes of romance, they have sunk into oblivion, as the beasts in the vision of Daniel, their dominion is taken away. These changes, wonderful as they are, may be remotely but distinctly traced to the principles propagated during the period of our own Revolution. Half a century ago, what was Europe, what was America, what the world, compared with its present state? In a few words, the question may be answered, sufficiently explicit for our present purpose. England was verging, unconsciously, to an uncontrolled despotism. Spain revelled in the dissoluteness of plenty, arising from the mines of Mexico and Peru, but her power had even then begun to wane. France groaned under an almost insupportable tyranny, and the *gabelle* and the Bastile were looked upon with horror, by wretches who dared not even murmur at their existence. Russia was hardly known as a commercial power. India had not then developed sufficient resources to excite the avarice of her spoilers, and invite the rapacity of unprincipled adventurers, and thus to become the great theatre of crimes, revolting to human nature. Africa severely felt the scourge of God under the unrestrained operation of the slave trade; and America was partitioned out in manors to the favorite vassals of European Sovereigns, receiving her laws, her governors and judges from beyond the Atlantic, bowing down at the approach of royalty, and bending under an insupportable weight of taxes and imposts; cowering at the menaces of the mother country, espousing her quarrels, fighting her battles, and gaining her victories, without either the honor of the conquest or the emolument of the spoils. Pampering her luxury, without sharing even the crumbs which were allotted to Lazarus from the rich man's table, and in fact verifying the fable of the Giant and the dwarf. In such a state of things, even the sage counsels of Washington were neglected and contemned; and by this neglect, a British General and his whole army, sacrificed to British pride and arrogance. Such was the situation of America, such the state of the world then.——How different at the present day. England remains nearly stationary, having undergone fewer changes than any other of the European powers;—evincing, however, the gradual decay incident to old age, and demonstrating the truth of the maxim, that with governments as with men, there is a rise and a fall, an accumulation and a decay of strength. Spain, which by the wealth of her mines, occupied a commanding situation in the balance of European power, under the Inquisition and the imbecility of Ferdinand, has fallen like the great Babylon, to rise no more. To rejoice at the downfall of a nation or of an individual might savor of malice, and would be altogether unpardonable, were not some signal advantage to result from the event. By the degradation of Old Spain, and the puerile barbarity of Ferdinand, her *legitimate* sovereign, and a hopeful protege of the Holy alliance, emphatically "a King of sheds and patches," millions unborn will enjoy the blessings of liberty, on the Southern Continent, who otherwise would have anguished out their existence in slavery, under the burning sun, or shut out from the light of day in the loathsome mines of the Equinoctial regions. The people of the Peninsula themselves, when France shall return to her duty and her interest, as soon she must, or fall a prey to the ambition of Nicholas;—will rise upon their oppressors, a corrupt nobility, and an unsanctified Priesthood, and establish themselves in the enjoyment of something like political and religious freedom. Let us hope that in Spain, the flame of Patriotism is not wholly extinguished; but that sooner or later it will burst forth, and consume, as Nadab and and Abhu of old, the unhallowed worshippers who have put strange fire in their censers.

Let us turn for a moment to France. What mighty changes have been wrought in the ancient demesnes of the Capets by the electric spark which kindled in the breasts of her chivalry while fighting the battles of our Country at Brandywine and Yorktown. While giving liberty to us she herself imbibed the holy fire: but she taught a lesson to posterity, by proving that a nation to enjoy liberty, must understand it,—must be capable of distinguishing between it and licentiousness; must submit to the salutary restraints of law to insure its continuance; in short she must surrender a part to secure the remainder. France was then but a manor of Serfs and bondmen to the haughty Bourbon; and notwithstanding the oceans of blood which were spilled on the occasion of her Revolution, that event has unquestionably resulted to the benefit of the human race. The *gabelle*, and other exorbitant taxes, restrictions, and privileges, have been abolished; the tenant has become the landlord; the haughty Barronial castle has humbled its massy turrets, and affords now a shelter on the spacious domains of its late lordly master, to numerous families of smiling and happy peasantry; and that mighty engine of despotism the Bastile, has sunk before the genius of Liberty, never to be rebuilt. The rights and duties of the subject have been concisely defined, and are by every one clearly understood; and notwithstanding an inert and inefficient Bourbon sways her sceptre, she may be said, in a measure, to be governed by laws. All this she owes to the more than Herculean labors of one man. Under the guidance of that "master spirit of the age," Napoleon the magnificent, (for to call him by any other epithet known to our language, would not express half his attributes) what might have been her destiny had she remained faithful to herself is beyond the power of human foresight to conceive.

Russia, which at the period of our revolution was but as an infant in its swaddling clothes, has become a mighty Colossus. Planting one foot in Asia and the other in Europe, expanding the wings of her power in breadth over all the ice-bound regions of the arctic circle, and in length from Kamtskatka to the Danube, embracing in her frozen grasp one third of one Continent, and more than one half the other: stretching her unwieldy and gigantic bulk from the pole to the fortieth degree of latitude, and counting more than fifty millions of hardy and restless inhabitants, ready for any enterprize that may be intimated to them by their rulers, she menaces with consolidation or absolute destruction not the petty principalities on her borders alone, but the more powerful monarchies of the old world.

Whether the condition of India has been ameliorated during this period, is very doubtful. Owing to the insatiable avarice of the purse-proud nabobs of the East India Company, who control the destinies of this devoted Territory, we have every reason to fear that every succeeding Governor General has proven himself but a more crafty Warren Hastings; and that Indostan still groans in agony under fraud and oppression. To Africa we turn with more satisfaction. That most inhuman of all human traffic, the slave trade, has by the general concurrence of Christendom, been abolished; and in our own day we have witnessed the successful attempt of the Philanthropist, to recolonize with the long estranged African the land of his progenitors.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

JACKSON MEETING in CHARLESTON.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted at the adjourned Jackson Meeting held on the 19th inst. at which the Hon. Thomas Lee, Judge of the Federal District Court of the United States, presided:

The friends of ANDREW JACKSON, in and near Charleston, S. C. being convinced that for the maintenance of Liberty in a free State, it is necessary to resist with energy in the beginning, every encroachment on the privileges of the people; considering that the election of their Chief Magistrate is one of the most important privileges of the citizens of the United States; that the spirit of the Constitution and a due regard for the common good require that this privilege should be so exercised as to render the voice of the people efficient in the election of the President; and believing that to counteract the efforts of management or corruption, to exercise this privilege with effect and prevent the transfer of the election to the House of Representatives, union and concord among the people themselves, are necessary, and that such measures as may tend to unite and give effect to the votes of the people, are highly expedient and proper at this time, have assembled at this meeting to express their sentiments with respect to the next election, that the same may be known by their fellow-citizens throughout the United States, and submitted to the judgment of the impartial public.

1. *Therefore Resolved, as the sense of this meeting*, that it is highly expedient for the best interests of the Republic, that the choice of a President at the next election, should not devolve on the House of Representatives.

2. *Resolved*, That the eminent public services, devotion to his country, and pure republican principles of Andrew Jackson, entitle him to the confidence of his fellow citizens; and qualify him in the highest degree for the office of Chief Magistrate of these United States.

3. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the tried patriotism and public virtues of this distinguished citizen, is deservedly increased by the proofs of his greatness of mind, as exhibited in the late election of the President of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That it be, and the same is hereby strongly recommended to the friends of Andrew Jackson throughout the United States, to assemble together as we have done, to express their opinion of his merits, in order that it may be felt and understood by all that Andrew Jackson is the choice of the people of this great republic.

2. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the conduct of our Senators and Members in the House of Representatives, who in the late session of Congress, have maintained the true principles of the Constitution, and the best interest of the country, with manly zeal and convincing eloquence.

THOMAS LEE, *Ch'n.*
JACOB AXSON, *Sec'ry.*

[*Charleston Courier.*

Toasts ob de People ob de Color, July 4rt 1826.

To de rising Generation ob Black people ob Color—may he inherit he Faders good quality.

Massa Randolph, member ob Congeess; he great orator, only he hab no head or tail to he discourse.

De Presumdent ob de day. May he nebber turn he fingers into Fishooks only where he hab good chance.

President Adam. I hope he lib forebber and one day arter dat.

Old Massa Jefferson, he rally fine man, hope he draw highest prizes in he Lottery heself.

De Naby ob de United tates. I tell you what he is boy, he debbil for Sick John Bull.

De Army ob de United tates. Wid our fren and Brodder General Jackson to command him. I tell you what, look sharp boy, he make you spit a tooth.

De Ladies ob Color. May he nebber be disturb wid de impertinent talk ob white people.

General Jackson. No matter how many British or Indian, he let de sons ob Africa sit under dare own grape vines and eat deir own fig trees.

To prevent Corns from growing on the Feet.

Easy shoes; frequently bathing the feet in lukewarm water, with a little salt or pot-ashes dissolved in it.

The corn itself will be completely destroyed by rubbing it daily with a little caustic solution of potash, till a soft and flexible skin is formed.

DR. FRANKLIN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: The following is a copy of an original letter from the venerable Dr. FRANKLIN, to a Minister of a Church in the south part of New-Jersey: this letter has been recently discovered among some old family papers of the person to whom it was addressed. I deem it a composition peculiarly after the manner and spirit of every thing that emanates from the mind of that great and useful man. Whether it has ever been in print, I cannot say. By giving it a place in your columns, I *think* you will please a good many of your readers—and I *know* you will gratify ONE SUBSCRIBER.

"*Philadelphia, June* 6, 1753.

"DEAR SIR: I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear you increase in strength: I hope you will continue mending, until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the Cold Bath, and what effect it has. As to the kind ness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you; but if it had, the only thanks I shou[ld] desire, are, that you would always be ready to serve any other person that might need your assistance; and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct returns; and numberless mercies from GOD, who is infinitely above being benefitted by our services. These kindnesses from men, I can, therefore, only return to their fellow men; and I can only show my gratitude to God, by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

"You will see from my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit Heaven by them. By Heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to *deserve* such a reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve Heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed, imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit. How much more so the happiness of Heaven! For my part, I have not the vanity to think that I deserve it, the folly to expect it, or the ambition to desire it; but content myself by submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide that he will never make me miserable, and that the afflictions I may at any time suffer, may tend to my benefit.

"The faith you mention, has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished in any man; but I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it;—I mean real good works; works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; not holy-day keeping, sermon hearing, &c; performing church *ceremonies*, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty; the hearing and reading may be useful; but if man rest in hearing and praying, (as too many do) it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances, than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the *doers* of the Word, to the *hearers*. The son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, not him that *professed* his readiness, but neglected the work,—the heretical but charitable Samaritan, not the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite,—and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and never heard of his name, he declares shall, in the last day, be accepted;—when those who cry, Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he "came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance"—which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement. But now-a-days we have scarcely a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty administration; and that whoever omits this offends God. I wish to such, more humility; and to you, health and firmness, being your friend and servant.

"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

[To gratify "one subscriber," we publish the above; but must frankly confess, that, with all our reverence for the name of *Franklin*, we should not have occupied a column of our paper with it, unsolicited. The maxims laid down in the letter, are, we own, those of the profoundest wisdom; but so manifestly deistical is the whole tenor of the letter, (its true character concealed, however, under professions of universal philanthropy) that, to the juvenile mind especially, it can have no good tendency, but must be rather injurious.] EDITOR CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 8, 1826.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

HONORS to JEFFERSON and ADAMS.

In pursuance of a notice given by the Town council, the citizens of *Lincolnton* assembled in the court-house; Vardry McBee, Esq. being called to the chair, and John D. Hoke appointed secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in the dispensations of his providence, to call from among us the venerable copatriots, *John Adams* and *Ths. Jefferson*, on that glorious day which riveted their immortal names more closely to the hearts of their fellow citizens, and at a time when thousands had assembled to celebrate the era in which these champions of universal freedom had so conspicuously shewn, and were listening with attentive ea to the rehearsal of those powerful sentiments expressed in the Declaration of our independence, to which these departed worthies had undauntedly subscribed their names just half a century before the closed their eyes forever—

Resolved, that we feel deeply impressed with the irreparable loss our country has sustained in the death of two of her noblest and most useful sons; and that, as a testimony of our regard for their ardent devotion to the cause of freedom, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and hope the same token of respect will be exhibited by the citizens throughout our county.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to procure some suitable person to pronounce a eulogy on the characters of our departed sages, and they make such other arrangements as shall comport with the solemnity and importance of the occasion; that the committee consist of Gen. Joseph Graham, Gen. Peter Forney, Major Lawson Henderson, Capt. Alexander Brevard, Robert Williamson, Esqr. Major Daniel M. Forney, and Nathaniel N. Smith, Esq. and that they meet in Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 2d day of August.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

VARDRY McBEE, *Chairman.*
JOHN D. HOKE, *Sec'ry.*

From the above proceedings, it will be seen that our neighbors in Lincolnton, prompted by the most sacred feelings of national gratitude, have taken measures for uniting in paying solemn honors to the memory of the illustrious fathers of our freedom, *Jefferson* and *Adams*. No steps have yet been taken by the citizens of Salisbury, in accordance with what we feel assured is the universal desire of every American patriot, to pay public honors to the memory of these patriarchs of our Republic. But it is not *yet* too late; and we *hope* something may be done ere it is too late. The credit of our town, not only for public spirit and patriotism, but for what is far more sacred, a lively regard for those great principles of rational liberty which impelled our Revolutionary fathers successfully to resist the arbitrary exactions of a British monarch,—is depending on the issue of our conduct on this occasion.

NEW-YORK BANKS.

Considerable distress, and consequent excitement, has lately been caused in New-York, by the failure of some six or eight monied institutions in and near that city. It would seem, by facts which have been developed, that all these institutions were, either directly or indirectly, connected with an extensive company of stock speculators. They managed to get their banks incorporated through the officious influence of the *lobby-members* in the New-York legislature. Some articles on the subject, will be found in to-day's paper.

A Philadelphia paper mentions an instance of extraordinary fruitfulness in an apple-tree, in or near that city: *Six* perfectly formed apples grew on one stem; one apple among the six was larger than the others, but they were all well-grown. The same Philadelphia paper says that apples and Pears are much more abundant in that section of country this than in ordinary seasons: but it is far from being the case here: Pear-trees are not much cultivated in this section of country; the fruit, however, is tolerably good this year. Of apples, peaches, plumbs and cherries, we have before mentioned, there are but very few in this part of the State.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

We have been told, that a supervision of the political interests of our neighbors in Davidson, has been attempted to be exercised by a suspicious conclave among them, whom the jealousy of the people suspects to be the lineal descendant of *old King Caucus*—whose Majesty was supposed to have been defunct for more than a twelve-month past, and all his seed eradicated from the land,—the people of Davidson having decreed in 1824, by a vote of 422 to 121, that the *thing* should "surely die." With a knowledge of this fact, it can be matter of surprize to no one that they should now exhibit a good deal of pugnacity at an attempt by any one to re-assert and exercise the prerogative of their old deadly enemy. Hence we may account for the *ups* and *downs* of the candidates for the people's favor in that county at the approaching election.

We are now authorized to say, that Col. John M. Smith is a candidate for the Senate; and that Mr. Calloway has declined. Col. John Monroe continues as a candidate for the Senate; and Mr. Hampton and Mr. Hunt, for the Commons. John Ward, Esq. county trustee, is also talked of as a candidate for the Commons.

Wolves.—There was a wolf-hunt in Marlborough District, S. C. on the 12th ult.: 67 persons, with 50 dogs, went out at 7 o'clock, A. M.; and by 1 o'clock, P. M. they had killed *eight* wolves. We had not expected there were as many of these beasts in a country where the improvements of man have made such inroads upon the interminable forests, the favorite haunts of the wolf. In this section of country, the wolf is almost unknown: and he is even an object of *curiosity*; only a few days since, some itinerant show-men exhibited one (in company with other rare beasts) in this place, at 25 cents a sight,—and in this way gulled our wonder-loving citizens out of a considerable amount of change.

THE SEASON, &c.

A correspondent in the lower part of Mecklenburg county, under date of the middle of last month, states, that the crops of corn in and near the Waxaw settlement, at that "advanced stage of the season, never (to his knowledge) looked more famine-like." Numbers of plantations, on the high red land, will not much more than return the seed planted. He states that there is now much distress among the poorer classes of people, caused by the scarcity of grain; and that the prospects for the next season are truly appalling.

It has again become very dry in this part of the state: the streams of water in the vicinity of this place have become so low, that even those of our citizens who have grain in abundance, are nerly as bad off as those who have none, the difficulty of procuring it ground being so great. The growing corn is suffering greatly for the want of rain: indeed, the season has almost gone by when the crops can be much benefitted by rains. There have lately been some light showers; but they were so extremely partial, that the crops in general were not much revived by them.

Corn still sells at from 90 cents to one dollar per bushel; wheat, $1; oats, 40 cents; flour, $3 to $3 50, per hundred; bacon, 10 cents; beef, 3½ to 5 cents, &c.

SCENES IN KENTUCKY.

Beauchamp, the assassin of Col. Sharp, expiated his crimes, on the 7th ult. The sentence of the law was executed upon him at the fork of the Lexington and Woodford roads, in the edge of Frankfort, Ken. at half past one o'clock, P. M. An idea had gone abroad that he would address the people at the gallows; but he made no attempt of the kind: he was evidently too feeble, probably rendered so by his attempts to commit suicide by taking laudanum and by stabbing himself. Soon after arriving at the place of execution, he observed that he wished to die; and requested the Music which belonged to two independent companies, which had been called out to preserve order, should play Buonaparte's Retreat from Moscow; which having heard, he desired the officers to perform the execution, and took his death.

Extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, dated July 8th. "Mrs. Beauchamp has just perished in prison, in the room in which her husband was confined. Whether she killed herself, or was killed by her husband, is uncertain. Her screams brought in the guard, who came in time to prevent Beauchamp from committing suicide. He had given himself two wounds. He conversed half an hour afterwards, with the clergyman, when he was executed pursuant to his sentence."

Another account says:

During the trial of Beauchamp, his wife was brought to this town, charged with being accessary to his crime, and committed to prison with him. She was examined, and *acquitted*; but, at her own solicitation, and his, was permitted to return to his cell, where she remained until the day of his execution. They were in possession of a bottle of laudanum, and took each a large dose—so large that it operated *as an emetic*; and failed to produce the effect which they expected.

In the course of the forenoon, yesterday, they told the guards that, as his last hour was approaching, they wished a few moments private conversation, and begged the guard to retire. The request seemed reasonable, and the guards retired. They presently heard some noise, and returning, found that Mrs. Beauchamp had been stabbed in her left breast with a butcher-knife—and Beauchamp had inflicted some wounds upon himself, not, however, either mortal or dangerous.

After Mrs. Beauchamp had stabbed herself, she was removed to a room of the jailor's House. A reverend gentleman, who was present, speaks of the dying scene, as one of the most touching he had ever witnessed. She was anxious to see her husband. He was brought in. She had become speechless, perhaps insensible. He was placed at her side upon the bed. He placed one hand upon her forehead—with the other held her pulse until she expired. Then, "Farewell." said he, "farewell, child of sorrow! Farewell, child of persecution and misfortune! For thee I have lived, for thee I die!" Twice he embraced her, and was then removed.

A letter from Frankfort, relative to the execution of Beauchamp, says: I am informed he never seemed entirely to despair of a pardon until the day before his execution, when he Governor ordered out the two uniform companies. When the drums beat, his whole manner and countenance seemed to undergo a change. Not till then did he exhibit signs of penitence, or seem to be alarmed for his future destiny.

I learn he expressed his readiness to meet his God, and that he had a hope of being happy hereafter. The attempt at suicide, I confess, seems to be an awful presage of the desperation of his mind, and his unfitness for heaven. The father of Beauchamp took both the bodies, and started this evening to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, where they are to be interred by the side of some relatives. The deceased has written a narrative concerning the truly tragical affair, and left it with his father to be published. It is said to contain a true statement of all the material circumstances attending the murder, and the causes that led to it.

LEXINGTON, KEN. JULY 10, 1826.

"Isaac R. Desha, charged with the murder of Baker, cut his throat on Saturday morning, the 8th; and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could not recover. The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless.—Pen, ink, and paper were given to him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined. This makes four persons who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder—two for the murder of Walton, in Henderson county; Beauchamp and Desha, besides the wife of the former, who *stabbed herself* as it appeared from her own account before she expired. The death of Beauchamp and Desha will tend very much to relieve the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling."

The last Western Herald, printed at Bardstown, states that a Mr. Lewis Rodes was killed, and several others wounded, in an attack on the house of a Mr. Enlows, in Hardin county, on the 20th June. What else could be expected from such a *lawless* proceeding? Who would not defend his castle? *Ken. Whig.*

BREAKING OF BANKS!

Great excitement exists at present in New York, in consequence of the failure of several of their monied institutions and the tottering state of others.

From the Philadelphia Album.

Caution.—The Tradesmen's Bank, the United States Lombard Association, the Franklin Manufacturing Company, the Hudson Insurance Company, and Green County Bank, all of New York, have stopped payment!!

The Jersey City Bank has, also, stopped payment!!

From a New-York Paper.

For several days the city has been filled with alarm in consequence of the stoppage, one after another, of several monied, or rather *un* monied institutions, which it seems have been under the control of some bold speculators, without much other capital than what they raised by the fictitious paper they set afloat under the name of the companies they governed.

The Jersey Bank snapped several days since, and no explanation has yet appeared of the cause; while curses loud and deep are heaped upon the active managers of the institution.

Yesterday, after many severe pangs, the United States Lombard, and also the Franklin Manufacturing Company, breathed their last; and to day the Hudson Insurance Company, which yesterday gave signs of approaching dissolution, expired amidst the groans of the gulled and disappointed speculators in their bonds. The bills of the Greene County Bank cannot be sold at any rate this morning, and on inquiring the cause, we could only learn that this Bank, the Lombard, and the Hudson Insurance Company, were all under the protecting care of the same parents.

NEW-YORK, JULY 20.

By the Danube, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 6th ult.

In relation to Greece, the dates from Patras are to May 15th. The army of Ibrahim, containing 3,900 Egyptians, and 1,200 Turks, was still near that city, and so enfeebled by the seige of Missolonghi, as to be unable to attempt any thing. The soldiers from Missolonghi were most affectionately received at Salona. They are called the "Sacred Battalion."

A letter from Trieste of May 22d, confirms the report that 1,800 men had cut their way through the Turks, and joined Karaiskaki. The Egyptian fleet was at Patras, and the Turkish squadron passed Zante on the 5th, for the Archipelago. Every preparation is making for the defence of Napoli: the soldiers have just been clothed by the French committee, and troops are assembling in all parts. A national assembly has met at Epidaurus, and Demetrius Ypsilanti is looked upon for President.

The death of the Empress Elizabeth, of Russia, was officially proclaimed at St. Petersburg on the 21st May.

A letter from Havre of the 8th, says—"the cargo of cotton by the Navy from Charleston, sold yesterday, at 19½ sous." The market had been well supported until that day, when advices from Liverpool to the 4th were received, which caused a decline of about half a sous.

The Emperor of Brazil has abdicated the throne of his ancestors in Portugal, in favor of his daughter Donna Maria 2d, whom he has ordered his brother Miguel to marry. It is not probable this will be a permanent arrangement. It is very probable, however, that Don Pedro has given up the undisputed title to a throne on which he might have sat with the assurance of undisturbed tranquility thro' a long life of peaceful happiness, and retained a situation in the new world, that is pregnant with danger, and must ere long involve him in difficulties, which will call for the full display of all the courage and activity for which he is distinguished. *Georgia Courier.*

FEMALE SWINDLERS.

NEW-YORK, JULY 17.

Two female swindlers were examined this morning, on charges of very extensive depredations on the property of dealers in dry-goods. They are married women, and sisters: their husbands, it appears, are respectable individuals, had no knowledge of these practices, and are involved in misery by the discovery. These women have been, it is said, for a long time in the habit of going into shops to price articles, and while the persons attending were answering their demands, purloining various goods of a light and costly description. A great number of band-boxes and trunks were brought with them to the police office, containing goods supposed to be the product of their innumerable larcenies.

An old Lawyer.—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register, of the 19th ult. remarks, that Col. *Thomas Gray*, of Cocke county, in that state, has been a practising attorney for sixty years. He lately delivered a speech in a case which he had been engaged to attend to, with much animation, and a perfect recollection of facts.

In the course of his address to the jury, he took occasion to advert to the length of time he had pursued the practice of the law, and observed, that *that* was the last speech he expected to make. Mr. Gray is upwards of 80 years of age. Perhaps no lawyer in the United States, has been engaged for so long a time, in the practise of his profession.

President Adams.—The Columbian Star, a Baptist paper published at Washington, says, "We do not believe there is a nation on earth whose chief magistrate has one half the regard for the Sabbath and the public institutions of religion, which is uniformly evinced by the example of our president.

MR. EVERETT.

At Cambridge, Mr. Everett's oration is said to have been delivered without notes, and in a style of uncommon elegance. A writer in the Concord Gazette says:

"His address, from Alpha to Omega, was a model of chaste composition, and graceful oratory. During one hour and fifty minutes, he spoke with the greatest imaginable ease, without a single mark to guide him but a few paragraphs which he read from history. I never heard Demosthenes—I never heard Cicero—I never heard Burke—but I can say I *have* heard Edward Everett, and I am *proud* to say he is my countryman.

At the last Court of Oyer and Terminer held in this county, Jeremiah D. Rodgers, labourer, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the common jail, on conviction of having, on account of natural love and affection, and other good causes him thereunto moving, demolished the right ear of his well-beloved wife she had a tow-rope about his neck in the act of fastening him to the bedstead.

Yates N. Y. Rep.

The following whimsical circumstance and peculiar coincidence, it is said, actually took place some time since. A boat ascending the Ohio river was hailed by another boat, when the following conversation ensued:—'What boat is that?' 'The Cherry*stone*.' 'Whence came you?' 'From Red*stone*.' 'Where are you bound to?' 'Lime*stone*.' 'Who is your Captain?' 'Thomas *Stone*.' 'What are you loaded with?' 'Mill*stones* and grind*stones*.' 'You are a *hard* set, to be sure: take care you don't go to the bottom. Farewell.'

CHARLES CARROLL.

Among other facts which have been made known since the remarkable coincidence of the death of Adams and Jefferson, on the very day upon which, fifty years ago, they affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence, was, that Mr Carroll did not sign that instrument until afterwards. The fact is, that Mr. Carroll, being a Catholic at the time the Declaration was made, was absent upon a

secret mission to the Catholics of Lower Canada, whom it was hoped to bring over to the patriotic cause. He returned twenty one days after the Declaration had been promulgated, and immediately enrolled his name among those of his compatriots. Thus, though the last, he was not the reluctant signer of that memorable document.

PETERSBURG, JULY 21.

Our unfortunate Borough would seem to be devoted to destruction! On Tuesday morning, about half past 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a range of Wooden Buildings opposite West-Hill-Warehouse on Walnut Street, generally known by the name of *Allison's Row*. These Houses were erected immediately after the great fire of 1815, were put up in haste for the accommodation of the sufferers by that memorable calamity, and having been built of combustible materials at the time in a very dry state, the flames spread both North and South with extraordinary velocity. In less that an hour, notwithstanding every effort was made to suppress the fire, the whole range was reduced to ashes; the elegant Mansion belonging to the estate of Mr. Maden, dec. (occupied by Mr. Benj. Jones,) soon shared the fate of its more humble neighbors. In the other direction, the houses of Mrs. Mary Phepoe caught in rapid sucession; then Mr. P. Lynch's Livery Stable; and continuing south along *Walker's Row*, every House (including the Mansion of the late Doct. David Walker, occupied by Mr. F. G. Yancey,) with the exception of the Red Tenement at the corner of Maben's Lot, from the site of Powell's Old Tavern to the intersection of Washington St.—all, front as well as rear Buildings—were swept away, as if the "hand of mighty Jove" had wielded in anger the besom of desolation. The number of Houses destroyed, large and small, was about 30, nearly all built of wood. They were for the most part insured: but being generally occupied by indigent families, there are doubtless instances of severe individual suffering caused by this visitation.

Intelligencer.

THE MILITIA.

By a resolution of the last Congress, it was enjoined upon the Secretary of War to cause to be prepared a complete system of cavalry tactics; and, also, a system of exercise and instruction of field artillery, including manœuvres for light or horse artillery, for the use of the Militia of the United States; to be reported for consideration or adoption by Congress at its next session.

In pursuance of these instructions, Mr Barbour (the Secretary of War) has addressed a circular to such distinguished Militia officers in the several states, and other eminent individuals, as it is probable can afford him valuable information on the following subjects:

1st. What is the number of your Militia?

2d. Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ—in what?

3d. Are the regular or volunteer Militia most efficient?

4th. Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?

5th. Does the establishment of the volunteer Militia operate injuriously on the regular Militia?

6th. What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular Militia?

7th. Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making by laws for their own government?

8th. Would a classification of the Militia be an improvement; one to be called the *active*, the other the *sedentary?*

9th in making the classification, should age, or the single or married state form the distinction?

10th. If age, what the proper periods?

11th. Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades, in time of peace? if so, what should be the highest?

12th. Is not the period of service for three months only, on one tour, attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, productive of inefficiency?

13th. If so, to what period might it be properly extended?

14th. What are the regulations of your State, as to training the Militia?

15th. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the Militia?

16th. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?

17th. Is the system of *Infantry* tactics, directed by law, universally pursued?

18th. What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practised or followed? what are its defects and remedies?

19. What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? what are its defects and remedies?

As from some of the States and Territories returns of the Militia have not been made, the first of these queries became necessary in a general letter.

The New-York Gazette states that a chancery suit involving a bequest to the Orphan Asylum in the city of upwards of $50,000, has gone in favor of the Asylum.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

Some horses in New-York have died in consequence of being fed on flour.

The Miss Porters have published a new Work, called "Tales round a Winter Health."

At the recent grand ball in Paris, for the benefit of the Greeks, "the venerable General Lafayette," says a letter, "was received by the company as a father would be amidst his children."

The Alabama papers mention the great promise of almost every product of the fields; the season in that state has thus far been highly favourable to vegetation.

The French in the interior of Louisiana, measure distances by the number of *pipes* they smoke in traversing them. They tell you to go *une pipe*, one pipe, two pipes, &c. further.

A late Baltimore paper contains a curious advertisement of one of the lawyers of that city. To "such clients as are unable to pay" he offers his service gratuitously, and says it will give him as much pleasure "to do their business" gratis, as it would if they paid the full amount of his fees.

The Boston Galaxy states, that the mercury in Fahrenheit on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of last week, ranged from 95 to over 100.

It is said that splendid pleasure Carriages, with elegant horses, have travelled from Missouri to Mexico over the road which nature has formed.

The unfortunate man who lost his two arms, during the celebration of the 4th of July, 1823, at Black Rock, has contrived and obtained the construction of a left arm, which answers many of the purposes of an arm of flesh.

Mr. Eli Logan of East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, raised on his farm last season, from one potatoe six bushels and a half. The potatoe was cut into 234 pieces.

In Vermont. Elder Ezra Butler, of Waterbury, has been nominated for Governor, and Elder Aaron Leland, of Chester, for Lieutenant Governor. Both these gentlemen are now Pastors of (Baptist) Churches!

Maria Gloria, appointed Queen of Portugal, by the Emperor of Brazil, is only ten years of age.

The Syracuse (New York) Advertiser says:—"Mr. Williston, keeper of the Syracuse Mansion, has introduced an improvement which, as it was new to us, may be so to some of our readers. It is a machine for expelling flies from his dining room. Several large fans are suspended from a wire which passes through the room directly over the table, and set in motion by a boy in an adjoining apartment. It serves the double purpose of keeping the flies from the table snd creating a cool current of air in the room."

The Charleston City Gazette states that a white child, bitten in May last, by a dog running at large, died of hydrophobia, in that city, on the 11th inst.

At the mouth of Columbia River, Oregon, it is said that there are pine trees 15 feet in diameter, and 200 feet high.

There is now living in Edgartown, Mass. the oldest warrior perhaps now in the world, Capt. Peter Peace. He was a cabin boy in the fleet which went with General Pepperell, at the taking of Cape Breton, in 1745. He has his reason, and is able to walk a mile without resting.

Cure for the Yellow Fever.—A correspondent says, perhaps it is not generally known that an infallible cure for the yellow fever has recently been discovered at Havana. A respectable sea captain informs him, that an Englishman, named Nicholas, has built within a few miles of Havana, a spacious hospital for the reception of those who are afflicted with this distressing malady. As soon as a person is attacked, he is conveyed to the Hospital, and put under the care of attending physicians, (some of whom are Americans,) who immediately apply ice to all parts of the body, and continue the application until the fever is destroyed, (which is generally in a few days,) and the patient convalescent.

Massachusetts Paper.

We learn by recent letters from Ohio, says the Philadelphia Aurora, that the support of that flourishing state will undoubtedly be given to General Jackson at the next election for President.

Declaration of Independence.—It is stated that Mr. *Carroll*, the only surviving signer of the declaration of independence, did not subscribe that document until twenty days after it had been promulgated, he having been absent on a secret mission to Canada at the time of its adoption. It is known, that some whose names appear in that important instrument, were not present in Congress on the 4th of July, 1776. But they were permitted to subscribe it, afterwards, upon their coming into Congress and expressing their full approbation of it. This was true as it respects Mr. *Thornton* of N. Hampshire. It is also a fact, that the names of some who voted for the measure on that ever memorable day do not appear to the document in the public office of Congress. This remark applies to the late Gov. *McKean* of Delaware and afterwards of Pennsylvania. The present document was prepared a few days after the 4th, for signatures, an Mr. McKean happened then to be absent. We never could learn why the name of Mr. *Wisner* of N. York was omitted. He was in Congress on the 4th, as appears from their journal of that time, and yet his signature is not to the instrument. *Boston Gaz.*

The demonstrations of respect and attachment to the Hero of New-Orgaus, at the late celebration of Independence, pour in from all quarters. The American people seem determined, as this distinguished patriot had a *trick* played upon him at the last election, that he shall have *fair play* the next.—*Boston States'n.*

The following sentiment was given at the late celebration in Boston. The SHOEMAKERS of the REVOLUTION—they risked their little *all* upon the great *end*, and gave *short quarters* to the foe, in "the times that tried men's *soles*."

The *horse* on which General Packenham rode at the battle of New-Orleans, and upon which that unfortunate commander received his death wound, is now owned by an inhabitant of Hebron, Conn.

Among the different celebrations of the 4th inst. at Pittsburg, was the launching of a new steamboat of 200 tons burthen, called the JUBILEE, owned by Messrs. Allen, Grant & Co.

A gentleman passing through Broadway, New-York, last week, says the American, encountered two young women, one of whom turned round, when the other snatched at and secured the gold rimmed spectacles, and bon decamped, leaving the unfortunate man in the dark.

Mr. Clay was to be complimented with a public dinner on his arrival at Lexington.

Richmond Whig.

It is said, there is small doubt but that Ninian Edwards will be elected Governor of the State of Illinois. *ibid.*

The President of the United States arrived in Boston on the 12th ult.

George Poe, Esq. of Pitsburg, formerly Cashier of the United States' Branch Bank at that place, has been appointed Cashier of the Branch which is about to be established at Mobile.

The Norfolk Herald of the 14th instant, states, that the discount on North Carolina money has decreased within a few days, and is now 2½ to 3 pr cent.

A writer in the Raleigh Str, has nominated William McCauly, Esq. of Orange county, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Courts, by the resignation of Judge Nash.

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The meeting of this Societ is postponed, on account of the meeting of the Iredell Bible Society, until the Session of the Concord Presbytery, to be held in this place, on the first Thursday of September next, it being the 7th day of the month. J. O. FREEMAN, *Pres't.*

Salisbury, July 26, 1826. 6t26

Married,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 27th ult. by Nathan Cornell, Esq. Mr. Jacob Miller to Miss Lucy Chaffin, daughter of John G. Chaffin, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence in Montgomery county, (at the gold mines on Beaver-dam creek, of which he was the proprietor) on the 26th ult. Col. *West Harris*, a field officer in the Revolutionary War, aged 69 years. Col. Harris was a native of the state of Virginia, but removed to North-Carolina before the War of the Revolution, and settled in that section of country which is now Montgomery county. On the breaking out of hostilities with the mother country, he entered the North-Carolina line of the Continental Army as a lieutenant; and, notwithstanding his youth, by patriotism, zeal and intrepidity, he was advanced, before the close of he war, to the rank of Colonel. After the peace, he represented his fellow-citizens for a number of years in the General Assembly of the state. And such was the confidence of the people in his probity and intelligence, that any office in their gift was at his command. In the private walks of life, he was equally esteemed: he was benevolent to the poor, and honorable in all his dealings with the world. He has left numerous connexions, to mourn the loss of one who may be said to have fulfilled all the ends for which his Heavenly Father placed him on earth.

In Cabarrus county, Rocky River congregation, on Thursday 22d of June, Rebecca Smith, the wife of Archibald Smith, in the 25th year of her age. She pined away on a bed of sickness for near five months; during all which time she suffered like a Christian, especially towards the latter part of her illness, she appeared like a weaned child.

In Sumpterville, S. C. on the 2d June, the Rev. William J. Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Salem, Sumpter district, S. C.

In Iredell county, on the 25th of July, the Rev. *James Hall*, D. D. aged 82; for many years an able, zealous and successful Minister of the Presbyterian Church in that county. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." [COMMUNICATED.

In Franklin county, on the 21st instant, much lamented by his neighbours and acquaintances, John Haywood, Esq. eldest son of Judge Haywood, of Tennessee.

In Guilford county, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Shearer, consort of the Rev. Jacob Shearer.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 26.

Cotton, 9 a 9½; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $7; wheat, $1 a 1 10; whiskey, 38 to 40; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 55 60; corn, $1 a 1 10; bacon, 9 10; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 40 42½; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 11½; coffee, prime green, 15 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6. pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, July 24.

Cotton, S. Island, 25 a 35; stained do. 10 a 12 Maine and Santee, 18 a 25 cts.; short staple, 9 a 11 cents; Whiskey, 33 a 36 cents; Bacon, 6 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 22; Coffee. Prime Green, 16½ a 17 Inf. to good, 13 to 16. Georgia Bank Bills—1 to 1½ per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—3½ to 4 per cent. discount.

CAMDEN PRICES, July 22.

Cotton, 7½ a 8½; corn, $1 37 a 1 43; bacon, 10 to 11; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 65 to 75, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Prices the same as in our last; little has been done during the week, and business will probably be dull for some time. There has been a slight improvement in the Cotton Market in England.

CHERAW, JULY 28.

Corn, and Corn Meal, command 1 25 by the Load, and $1.50 by the Bushel—Flour sells at $ per Barrel, the supply in Market of each is limited. Bacon 10 cts. Beef 6 and 7 cents at retail.

By Saturday's Mail.

We are authorised to add to the number of candidates for Congress, in Mr. Edwards' district, *William M. Sneed*, Esq. of Granville.

Raleigh Register, 1st inst.

We understand, that Mr. *Hermon Allen*, of Randolph, has constructed a Plaining Machine which will perform the labor of about twenty men with hand planes. The machine is to be put in operation by horse or water power, and the cost will be but trifling. *Ib.*

A fire broke out in Norfolk, Va. on the 21st ult.; it destroyed a considerable amount of property, before it was checked.

A very destructive fire also broke out in the city of Troy, (New-York) on the 20th ult. which destroyed many houses, and a very large amount of property, very little of which was under insurance.

It is stated in an Upper Canada paper of the 24th June, that the whole country round about the village of Drummondville, was on fire. On the 22d June, the fire approached the village; and, in despite of all the inhabitants could do, every house in the village except three, and the two churches, were burnt to the ground. Soon after this catastrophe, there came a rain, and the progress of the fire was arrested.

From the Kentucky Gazette, July 21.

The venerable ISAAC SHELBY, a distinguished Revolutionary Patriot and Statesman, *is gone!* He died on the 18th instant, at his residence in Lincoln county, Kentucky.

Col. Shelby was the first Governor of the state of Kentucky, and was called a second time to that office. He acted a conspicuous part in the Battle of *King's Mountain*, during the Revolution; as well as in the battle on the Thames, in Upper Canada, during the last war, and whilst he was the Governor of Kentucky. His name will descend to posterity as one of the worthies of Kentucky.

DESHA.

The Lexington Ken. Whig furnishes the following additional particulars as to the attempt made by Isaac B. Desha to take his own life, and his situation at the date of that journal:—"Isaac B. Desha cut his throat in prison at Cynthiana, last Saturday, but was alive as late as Tuesday evening. It is believed he cannot survive many days; his windpipe is entirely severed by the stroke, but none of the veins or arteries are touched. He declared his innocence of the charge for the murder of Baker, by writing with a pencil. We learn he continues writing with a pencil on a slate, and one of his brothers transcribes it for him. He has developed no circumstance, that is known, by which to acquit himself of this charge, or in any way to account for the murder, or to show his innocence of it; he still, however, persists in stating that he is innocent. A short time will, perhaps, unravel the whole affair; and if any thing transpires to change the current of testimony and public opinion in relation to the perpetrator of this horrid murder, it will be known."

WESTERN DISTRICT of TENNESSEE.

The following remarks we take from the Jackson Gazette, printed at Jackson, in the Western District of Tennessee.

A report is said to be in circulation abroad, that this country is *now* very sickly, and that great mortality prevails among us, which is altogether false and unfounded; and so far from being the fact, that in most parts of the District and particularly the town of *Jackson*, where fabricators of those reports generally lay their venue, never, perhaps, in any age or country, did more universal good health exist, than does at this time. Such has generally been the case since the first settlement of the country; and particularly for the last 12 or 18 months. During the whole season, as yet, in this place, there have been but two attacks of the fever, one of which was very slight, yielding immediately to the effects of medicine; and even those may be traced to causes not directly connected with, or chargeable to the climate, or local situation of the place.

So far from being considered a sickly country, Physicians concur in declaring it to be as healthy, and as exempt from causes generating disease, as any portion, without exception, of the western waters. *July 15, 1826.*

The Banks in Nashville, Tennessee, have given notice that they will commence the payment of specie for their notes on the 1st of September next.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 27.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing Br. ship *Mary Catharine*, Capt. Pace, arrived yesterday, in 40 days from Liverpool, brings us London papers and shipping Lists to the 13th ult. inclusive, and Liverpool Papers of the 14th.

The Election of Members of Parliament entirely engrosses public attention, and the papers are filled with the details.

The Cotton Market appears to have suffered from this excited state of feeling, and but little business was doing in the article, at a small reduction on previous quotations.

Mr. Huskisson and Gen. Gascoyne, were re-elected for Liverpool, with slight opposition.

Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Hobhouse, had no opponents in Westminister. Mr. Canning was invited to offer, but declined on account of the duties appertaining to his office of Secretary of State.

Twenty-eight French officers sailed from Marseilles on the 27th of May to join the Greek army, into which they had enlisted. One of them belonged to the body guards of the king of France. The second legion of the national guards in Paris, are making a contribution, for the purpose of buying a piece of artillery for the Greeks. At Metz 3699 francs were collected by personal applications, and the sums obtained there in other modes, make, with this, an amount of 8500.

Ran Away

FROM the subscribers, in Lancasterville, S. C. two Negro men, *BOB* and *SAM*. Bob is about 22 or 23 years of age; low and well made, pleasant when spoken to, and converses smartly. His hands and feet are small: he both reads and writes, and probably may pass himself as a free man: his dress was black, (broadcloth) though he may change it, as he has other clothes. No particular mark is recollected, except a few light marks on his back: in his carriage, he has a sailor's walk: he is likely to deny his owner's name, and even his own, and pass by that of *James*.

SAM is about 26 years of age, of common size, speaks broken, and as he is an African by birth, has his country's mark on his left arm above his elbow.

It is thought that Bob and Sam are in company, and will make for Maryland. Twenty-five dollars will be given to any man who will lodge either of them in any jail in the Union, and send word, so we may get them.

W. CLINTON,
WILKS CASTON.

Lancaster Court-House, S. C. July, 1826. 3t25

Valuable Tavern Stand.

NOT having disposed of his extensive and valuable Tavern Stand in the town of Salisbury, the subscriber again offers it for sale. This is one among the most eligible stands for a Public House in the place; it is central in the town, and the buildings are extensive and well adapted to the purpose; it now enjoys an extensive custom, which might be greatly extended. The subscriber's desire to enter into another line of business, induces him to sell; otherwise he would by no means part with the property. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of these premises. As the stand is well known, it is not necessary to give a minute description of it; persons wishing to purchase, will doubtless view the property before closing a bargain. Apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. THOMAS HOLMES.

August 7, 1826. 4t25

New Store,

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

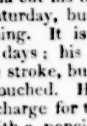
THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

'0 MICHAEL BROWN,
March 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

For Sale,



THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodating.

For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher. JAMES HUIE.

Salisbury, 10th June, 1826. '15

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.

WESLEY REYNOLDS,
MICHAEL RICKART,
ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,
SQUIER LOWRY,
Commissioners.

Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3mt30

Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 6th day of September next, the house and lot, on Ennis street, in said town, now occupied by John Trexler,—also, the house and lot now occupied by John Kinder, on said street,—or so much of each as will satisfy the Commissioners' tax thereon. AARON WOOLWORTH,
Town Constable.

July 20, 1826. 7t25

Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 22d day of August next, nine unoccupied Lots of ground, Nos. in the plot of Salisbury, 23, 24, 31, 35 and 37, in the west square—38, 39, 46, and 47, in the east square, of said town; owners not known. Taken to satisfy taxes due the Commissioners of said town. Terms, cash.

AARON WOOLWORTH,
Town Constable.

July 10, 1826. 7t24

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

May 27, 1826. 3t

POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MISSOLONGHI.

"O Mars! relentless Homicide,
When policy thy councils guide."

Hope of undaunted Greece,—at last
Has fate her shadows o'er thee spread:
Is thy tremendous conflict past,
And are thy best among the dead?
Alas! was it for doom like this
Thy fire's prevail'd at Salamis?

The holy symbol of thy faith,
By *Infidels* is trampled on;
Was it for such a blast of wrath
Thy fathers fought at Marathon?
By them more ardour than by thee
Was never breathed for Liberty!

The States of Christendom behold
The *crescent* floating o'er the *cross*;
Shall sympathizing MAN be told,
"Sound policy demands it thus?"
Was it for this the brave, the free,
Died in thy pass, Thermopylæ?

When regal mandates to our shore
Battalions fierce from Britain sped,
Did we not foreign aid implore?
For us the brave *Lafayette* bled,—
De Kalb, *Pulaski*, foremost vied,
Urg'd on the combat,—fighting, died!

Alas! and has it come to this,
Must *policy* prescribe the Law?
Must all be deemed to do amiss,
Who for the Greek their weapons draw?
And he be left to sink beneath
The scimetars of Moslem wrath?

Must Greece, which o'er Europe spread
The Arts, the sciences,—yea, all
Which glory over Nations shed,
Abandoned thus, be left in thrall!
Was it for this Lycurgus spoke,
Was it for this her *Solon* wrote?

Was it for this great Homer sung,
And Xenophon led thousands home?
Was it for this her cities rung,
When Freedom rose, and fell the throne?
Have all her recent struggles past,
Like empty sounds upon the blast!

One cannot legions overcome;
One people, not withstand the world;
What mortals can, thou late hast done;
And shalt thou be unaided hurl'd
From freedom's temple to the ground,
O Greece! insulted, maimed, *rebound!*

O may the spirit still survive
The ruin destiny has wrought;
O may thy sons hereafter strive
Like those at Salamis who fought!
Like those at Marathon who bled,
And everlasting glory shed

Upon thy ancient name, O Greece!
The spirit of Themistocles
Yet hovers o'er Egean seas;
Nor can it ever rest in peace,
Until, like him, thou sendest thy foe,
With deathful vengeance in each blow,
O'er Hellespontus, whence he came;
And thou be as thou wast of yore,
Renown'd in Arms, in Arts, in lore,
And worthy of thy pristine fame.

Thy citadel has fallen, indeed!
But thy perpetual mountains stand;
Thy steel can make the Moslem bleed;—
The means are at thy own command:
The links of thy dismember'd chain,
Thy *tyrant* now repairs in vain.

Look on thy bleak Thermopylæ,
Behold Olympus, lofty, clear,
Survey each Island, strait, and sea.
From *him*, pray what hast thou to fear?
Against a *million* with a *few*,
Think what Miltiades could do!
Do not despair, though now agrieved;
Reflect what Sparta's King achiev'd.

If faction riot in thy breast,
Or treason lurk,—how canst thou hope
The Turkish phalanx to arrest,
Or with Egyptian squadrons cope?
Be true, united,—and, by all
Thy ancient gods, thou shall not fall!

OMEGA.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Sketch of the Public Services of Thomas Jefferson.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have been turning over some old documents lately, connected with the early history of our governments, with a view of ascertaining the different public offices that have been filled by Mr. Jefferson, as well as the period of time he has been engaged in the public service, and some of the prominent acts of his political life, which have elevated his character in the eyes of the world, and rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens. This review I have taken at this time, for my own personal gratification, and it has left me convinced, the people of the U. States are more indebted to Jefferson for the liberties they now enjoy, than to any man who has ever lived, with the exception of George Washington. Mr. Jefferson has served his country, in different public employments, upwards of sixty-one years.—I recollect of no such period of public services in the history of any other man of whom I have ever read. A great portion of this time has been spent in the discharge of the arduous duties attached to the highest and most important offices that were in the gift of his country.

They were performed too at the most difficult and trying period of our history. They necessarily required his absence from home, and deprived him of all opportunity of attending to his private affairs.

He entered the Colonial Legislature in the year 1765. He was afterwards sent to the old Continental Congress, where he took a leading and active part in all those important measures, which brought this mighty empire into existence, and obtained for it freedom and happiness.

Here he penned his immortal Declaration of Independence, which alone would have insured him everlasting fame, and the highest place in the veneration and affection of his country-men. It procured for this infant nation, at the time it was written, the sympathy and admiration of the wise and good, in every quarter of the world. It nerved the arm that struck for freedom, and animated the whole country in her glorious contest. On the other side of the Atlantic, it extorted the applause of some of the greatest men who have ever lived. It tended, among other things, to raise in our behalf the voice of Chatham in sublime effusions of eloquence; and after him, of Fox, of Burke, and of Sheridan.—It contains the principles upon which the American Revolution was waged, expressed in a beauty and force of language which has never been surpassed. It contains a recital of our wrongs and a history of our sufferings, set forth with a boldness of spirit and a dignified firmness of resentment, which not only fired every American bosom, but convinced the impartial world we never would be enslaved. It has been the model of imitation for all other nations who have, during the last half century, struggled for liberty. It required the bold and original genius of Jefferson to have produced such a paper at the time, and under the circumstances, in which it was written. In the language of the day, "he wrote it with a halter round his neck," when the most awful dangers surrounded his country; and when an ignominious death to him would have been the certain consequence, if our fathers had failed in the perilous enterprise in which he had contributed so essentially to embark them. These are some of the considerations which give value to this document, and have procured for its author imperishable renown. What American can hear it read, even at this day, long since the fervour of the glorious contest has passed away, without feeling his bosom swell with the love of liberty, and all his indignation roused against the tyrant who wished to enslave us? What must have been its effect, when the wrongs it recites were fresh in the recollection of all; when the bloody and unequal contest had just commenced, and the note of preparation for battle was heard from one end of the continent to the other?

Mr. Jefferson was afterwards employed two years with Mr Pendleton and Mr. Wythe, in revising and reducing to a single code the whole body of the British statutes, the acts of our Assembly, and certain parts of the common law. The labour of this work must have been immense, and the manner in which it was performed, reflects the highest credit upon those who were engaged in it. He was elected afterwards governor of Virginia, at the most gloomy and trying period of the revolution; then to the Legislature, and afterwards to Congress again. He was subsequently sent to Europe as our Minister, where he performed the most important services, and afterwards was selected by General Washington as his Secretary of State. He was next elected Vice-President, and afterwards President of the United States. The evening of his life has been spent in most zealous and unwearied exertions, in behalf of a great literary institution, for the benefit of his native State.

The most important laws which belong to our code were prepared by him, and carried through the legislature principally by his efforts. In advocating some of them, he had to contend with all the force and obstinacy of bigotry and long settled prejudices. The first attack on the establishment of a dominant religion was *made by him*. His act of religious freedom has justly procured for him the applause of the most important innovations and changes upon government, that has ever been made. The public mind had to be prepared gradually for it. The act was prepared before Mr. Jefferson went to Europe, and its success in the legislature was aided very much by the great abilities of the virtuous and amiable James Madison. It was a glorious triumph of reason and truth, over the bigotry and intolerance of a domineering hierarchy, which had been supported here as it had been in every age of the world, upon the deep-rooted and strongest prejudices of man. We have seen in other quarters of the world, where just and rational ideas of civil liberty have obtained on every other subject but this, how difficult and even impossible it has been, to subdue the spirit of bigotry, and to change the long settled habits of man in ecclesiastical government and tyranny. In South America, every effort has failed to introduce religious freedom. The people there have made our institutions their model in every particular but this one. On the subject of religion, they have still all the bigotry of the dark age. Even in the land of the gallant Bolivar, whose heroic struggles for liberty have never been surpassed in ancient or modern times, we have to deplore the prevalence and triumph of religious bigotry. In what age or quarter of the world has it not triumphed, but in the United States?—And what extravagance of folly or cruelty in all its forms, has it not produced? Let the bloody volume of its history answer the question.—What has produced more bloodshed, more cruelty, and more misery in the world, than religious bigotry and intolerance? It was first successfully assailed and subdued by the lofty and independent genius of Jefferson. The preamble to his act of religious freedom extinguished it forever in the United States. The beauty, the force and sublimity of the sentiments it contains, have never been equalled in any production I have ever read upon this subject.—The argument is unanswerable. Volumes might be written, and more could not be said. It ought to be read on every Fourth of July with the Declaration of Independence; and would to God, it could be read to every man in South America, and in every other quarter of the world where there still exists a spark of liberty, or a ray of human knowledge. It is true that Mr. Jefferson was supported by men who were very useful as seconds, but none of whom were willing to take the field as *leaders* in these bold innovations upon the ancient order of things. *He led the way in all the great changes and improvements in the science of government, which has taken place in the United States.*—This fact may be safely affirmed as a truth, which is capable of the most satisfactory proof, and is one which should never be forgotten by the people of this country. In it consists the chief fame of Thomas Jefferson, and it will insure him the grateful remembrance of his country-men, so long as our free institutions shall exist. He was the author of the *first republican* form of government which was proposed to the people of this country. The Bill of Rights, attached to the Constitution of Virginia, was written by him. The constitution itself, I have understood, was written by George Mason; but the principles upon which it is founded were affirmed and advocated in this country by Thomas Jefferson.

He first proposed the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and of entails, which broke the hereditary and high-handed aristocracy, which divided the country, and insured the equality among our citizens, which is essential to the preservation of republican governments. He drew the law of descendents, giving an equal inheritance to sons and daughters.

After discoveries are made, it is an easy matter to profit by them. But to break through the prejudices of the world and change old settled habits, requires the bold and elevated genius of Jefferson.

Daniel P. Cook, the present able Representative from Illinois, has two opponents for Congress; but from appearances he will be elected, with great ease, and by an immense majority.

Lexington Whig.

JOHN ADAMS.

President Adams was educated at Cambridge, and to the profession of the law. So eminent was his standing in that profession, that at an early age he was appointed Chief Justice of the state; but he declined the office. Amid the force of excitement produced by the Boston massacre, he dared to undertake the defence of the British troops. His success in this trial was complete. It evinced his talents and his strong sense of justice and official duty. A less intrepid spirit would not have dared to stem the current of popular indignation by engaging in such a cause. But it is not in his professional life, but his political, that we are to trace his glorious career. He soon sacrificed his profession and every thing to the liberties of his fellow citizens and the independence of his country. In 1770 he was elected a representative from Boston, and in 1774 a member of the Council, but was negatived by Governor Gage, from the part he took in politics. From 1770, and previous, and until 1776, he was constantly engaged and took a leading part in all the measures which were adopted to defend the colonies from the unjust attacks of the British Parliament. He was one of the earliest that contemplated the independence of the country, and her separation from the British government. No man in Congress of 1776 did so much as he did to procure the declaration of independence. By the Committee who were appointed on the subject of a separation from the mother country, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were appointed a sub-committee to frame a Declaration of Independence. The draft reported was that of Mr. Jefferson, and he has deservedly received great credit for it. But Mr. Jefferson never spoke in public, and John Adams was the bold and daring spirit of the Congress of 1776, and the eloquent advocate of its boldest measures.

From the Declaration of Independence until the peace, Mr. Adams was employed in the same glorious cause. Whilst Washington, at the head of our armies, was fighting the battles of liberty, and defending our country from the ravages of the enemy, Adams was employed in a service less brilliant, but scarcely less important. Through the whole war he was exerting his talents at the various courts of Europe, to obtain loans and alliances, and every succor to sustain our armies and the cause of liberty and our Independence. Nor did his labours cease until he had accomplished every object for which he was sent abroad, nor until he had sealed our Independence by a treaty of peace, which he signed with Great Britain.

Immediately after the treaty of peace, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain; on the adoption of the Constitution, he was elected first Vice President of the United States. During the whole period of the Presidency of Washington, Mr. Adams was Vice President. He was as uniformly consulted by Washington as though he had been a member of his cabinet, on all important questions. On the death of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor

During the administration of Mr. Adams, party spirit raged without restraint. Too independent himself to wear the trammels of either party, he was warmly supported by neither.—Too open for concealment, and perfectly void of guile and intrigue, he practised no arts to secure himself in power. At the expiration of the first term, Mr. Jefferson, the candidate of the Republican party, and his successful competitor, received four votes more than Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams then retired to private life at his seat in Quincy.

When the foreign aspect of our country became clouded, and difficulties overshadowed it, he came forth the warmest advocate of the rights of the country, and of those measures of the administration calculated to sustain them. His letter in defence of our seamen against foreign impressment, is one of the ablest and most irresistible arguments in the English language. So satisfied were those who had been politically opposed to him, of his merits and services, that he was selected by the Republicans of massachusetts, as their candidate for governor, on the death of Gov. Sullivan—but he declined again entering into public life. He was one of the Electors, and President of the Electoral College, when Mr. Monroe was elected President of the United States. Having been the principal draftsman of the Constitution of this state, when the Convention was called to amend it in 1820, he was unanimously elected their President. On his declining this honour, unanimous resolutions were passed by this great assembly, of five hundred, selected from all parties, expressive of their exalted sense of his merits and public services.

The private character of President Adams was perfectly pure, unsullied and unstained.—There was no Christian or moral duty which he did not fulfil—the kindest of husbands, and the best of fathers.

Essex Reg.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

LNIES,

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Jefferson.

The loftiest oak of the forest is low—
Has fallen to mingle with its parent mould:
Ten million warm hearts, shrouded in woe,
Proclaim, that the noblest among them, is cold!
JEFFERSON sleeps on the soil of his birth—
Full of honors, of years, Freedom's Father has gone;
Unrivalled in fame—unequalled in worth,
On earth like him left, there is none! there is none!

The greatest of all the Great, is dead—
The Philanthropist, Patriot, Sage, is no more:
TO GOD, the purest spirit has fled,
A loss to the world, a world's tears should deplore!
The length of his years—his toils for mankind,
Ceased on the epoch which has hallowed his name:
The luminous light of his deathless mind,
As endless will shine, as his eternized FAME!

A LITTLE POEM.

I am a very little man, and have a little wife,
A little boy, and a little girl, the blessings of my life.
In a very little cot we live, with very little state;
But little tho' my household be, my happiness is great.

I'm little older than my wife, who's little more than twenty;
And though but little wealth we have, content makes little plenty.
Let others envy sceptre'd kings, I covet not their lot:
More real pleasure I enjoy in my own little cot.

THE YOUNG ROSE.

The young rose which I give thee, so dewy and bright,
Was the flower most dear to the sweet bird of night;
Who oft by the morn o'er her blushes hath hung,
And thrill'd every leaf with the wild lay he sung.

Oh! take, then this young rose, and let her life be
Prolong'd by the breath she will borrow from thee!
For while o'er her bosom thy soft notes shall thrill,
She'll think the sweet night-bird is courting her still.

Philadelphia, within the last twelve months, has greatly improved in her hotels. Her establishments of this kind, in point of size, elegance, interior and exterior ornament and utility are now unrivalled in the United States.

RYE BREAD.

"Even those (says Mr. Jacob, in his recent report on the state of agriculture on the Continent) who can afford wheaten bread, eat commonly that of rye from choice. At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it; and I have met many Englishmen, who after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of rye. From the time I left the Netherlands, through Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg, till I entered France, I never saw, either in the baker's shops, in the hotels, or private houses, a loaf of wheaten bread. In every large town, small rolls made of wheaten flour could be purchased, and they were to be seen at the tables at which the foreigners were seated. Wheat is only used by the natives in making what our English bakers would call fancy bread, or in pastry and confectionary. If there be no foreign demand for wheat, the difficulty of selling is very great."

GOOD ADVICE.

Swift, in a letter to a young lady, says, I think you ought to be well informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep within it that part of the management which falls to your share, and not to put yourself in the number of those politic ladies who think they gain a great point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a new equipage, a laced head, or a fine petticoat, without once considering what a long score remained unpaid to the butcher.

A certain Mr. B. and his wife, possessed of more wealth than wit, placed their two daughters in a seminary established for *finishing* the education of young ladies. The governess honestly dissuaded the good dame from a perseverence in a certain branch of education, and candidly told her, that the young lady had no *capacity* for it. This friendly advice, however, failed in its intended effect; for the sagacious advocate for a good *heddication*, bridling herself up, and placing her arms a-kimbo, replied with great vehemence, 'Madam, don't tell me about *capacity* when I *does'nt* spare expense; and I *desire* you will *git* her one *amcadeately*.'

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The whole number of ministers now ascertained to belong to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is 1,135—the whole number of Congregations returned is 1 775; of Communicants, 109,667; of Licentiates, 184; and of Candidates for the Gospel ministry, 201. From several Presbyteries no returns were received.

Two Sorts of Blessings.—"It is a great blessing to possess what one wishes," said some one to an ancient philosopher, who replied: "It is a greater blessing still, not to desire what one does not possess."

MEMORY.

To him who shuddereth to see
Past years in folly spent;
To him, indeed, O! Memory,
Thou art a demon sent.
But he who feareth not to pass
His own heart's strict review,
While runs the sands of life's brief glass,
Shall find a friend in you.

BOSTON BARD.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

Light hath on their departure shone,
They have join'd their compeers;
Yet he,* *the last!*—he stands alone,
In the majesty of years;
Rejoice, thou man of sacred hairs;
For thee, of wintry bloom,
Even now an unseen hand prepares
The tempest shrouding tomb!

W * * B.

* *Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.*

By Authority.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to purchase a site for an Arsenal at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and to provide for the erection of an Arsenal on the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the War Department be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase, as soon as it can be effected, on reasonable terms, a site for an arsenal, at or in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri; and to cause to be erected such an Arsenal on the same, as may be deemed proper for the safe keeping of the arms and munitions of the United States, on that frontier; and that for these purposes the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the moneys of the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

Spring Grove Academy.

THE examination of the students of this institution, commenced on Friday, 23d June, and terminated on the day following. We deem it unnecessary to make any distinction, as regards the attainments of the pupils; but it affords us great pleasure in stating, that their performance on the various branches of education was entirely satisfactory, which was the highest evidence of the great ability with which the students have been superintended, by Mr. *O. Wiley*, the principal of the Academy. Mr. Wiley is a graduate of Athens College, Georgia; and is a young man of the first rate classical education, as the diploma which he has exhibited from that institution sufficiently authenticates; and what adds more to his worth and excellence as an Instructor of youth, he has the strictest adherence to morality and virtue, and spares no pains to impress upon the minds of his pupils ideas of the same nature.

This Academy is situated in Anson county, and is the most healthy and pleasant situation of it. The surrounding neighbourhood is densely populated, and board can be had very cheap. Upon the whole, we have not the least hesitancy in saying that a young man can be as well prepared to commence a collegiate course of studies in this Institution, as any other in the State.

JNO. P. BATES,
GEO. W. DISMUKES } *Com.*
CLEMENT MARSHALL.

The Trustees would barely state, in addition to the report of the examining committee, that every facility is now afforded to render this Institution useful and respectable; that they have a new and commodious building now fit for accupancy, and have employed Mr. Edmund S. Dargan as assistant to Mr. Wiley, who is an excellant classical as well as English Scholar.

Terms of Tuition will be as heretofore. Board will be from $30 to 33½ pr. Session, the year to be divided in two sessions. By Order of the Board.

3t22 JOHN BEARD, *Sec.*

Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter, who has the keys of the house. 39

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

Take Notice.

A FURTHER sale of the estate of Robt. Simonton, deceased, will take place in the town of Statesville, Iredell county, on Monday, the 21st day of August next; where will be exposed for sale, about Twelve valuable young *NEGROES*, consisting of men, women and children; all the household and kitchen furniture, about fifteen lots in the town of Statesville, some of them well improved others unimproved; about 200 acres of land joining said town on the Morganton road, with a very handsome site in view of said town for building on; also, the tract of land formerly belonging to John Simonton, consisting of from four to five hundred acres, joining lands of Col. John McKee, James Simonton, and the lands of the late Col. Richd. Allison, dec'd. on the waters of Fourth Creek, with a good Dwelling-house, barn, kitchen, and corn cribs. The lands will be sold on a credit, and perhaps the negroes.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by JAMES CALDWELL,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
GEO. L. DAVIDSON,
3t33 *Ex'rs. R. Simonton, dec'd.*

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, to me executed by the late Robert Simonton, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, on the *third Monday of August* next at the court-house in Statesville, six or eight likely *NEGROES*, consisting of men, women and children.

Also, a tract of *Land*, lying in the county of Iredell, on Fourth creek, joining the lands of Col. John McKee, and the heirs of the late Col. Rich'd Allison, and others, containing between 500 and 500 acres. Also, a House and Lot, and several unimproved lots, in the town of Statesville; and a tract of land joining said town, containing about 200 acres.

The Negroes will be sold at a short credit; and the real estate at such credit as the Executors of said Simonton shall prescribe. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. D. F. CALDWELL, *Trustee.*

July 5, 1826. 5t22

For Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to move to the country in the fall, wishes to sell his House and Lots in Salisbury; he will dispose of them low for cash, or a credit. If not *sold* by that time he will *Rent* the same. He also wishes to buy a tract of *Land*, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, &c.

June 22, 1826. 16 HENRY SMITH.

New Store and Tavern.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the town of Mocksville, Rowan county, N. C. in the house formerly occupied by A. R. Jones, Esq. He pledges himself that his Tables, his Bar and Stables, shall be as well furnished with every thing necessary, as the locality of his situation will admit of. His personal attention will always be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also on hand, an excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, *and*
GROCERIES;

which he intends selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine quality, ask prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

July 28, 1826. 5t25